This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 4 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The seal which begins with hypocrisy must conclude in treachery; at first it deceives, at last it betrays.—Bacon.

WHOLE NO. 1481 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 29, NO. 35

Morrison Declares C. I. O. Rebellion Against A. F. of L. Is Utter Failure

Secretary-Treasurer of American Federation of Labor Says Agreements With Employers Protecting Wages, Hours and Conditions of Employment for Millions of Union Members Is Positive Proof of the Loyalty of the Workers to the Principles of Union Organization That Have Been Tried and Tested for 58 Years.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The complete fiasco of the scheme of the dual unionists to destroy the American Federation of Labor is emphasized by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, in his Labor Day Message for 1939, prepared especially for the Labor Day issues of the Official and Weekly Labor Press and issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Morrison stressed the loyalty to the American Federation of Labor manifested by the members of all its affiliated organizations and declared that the goal of American Federation of Labor unions is to secure agreements with employers improving wages and work conditions for union members. He said that in the field of agreements millions of members of A. F. of L. unions have raised the living standards of themselves and their families, but that this outstanding achievement receives but little attention in the daily press.

The text of Mr. Morrison's Labor Day Message follows:

Labor Day is a milestone of special interest to the American Federation of Labor. We weigh developments for the period of time marked off as they have helped or retarded the progress of organized labor.

Within the past few years the American Federation of Labor has passed through one of the severest tests to which it has been subjected in the fifty-eight years of its existence. This was created when representatives of affiliated organizations formed a dual movement for the purpose of overriding the decision of the 1934 convention dealing with organizational policies.

Rebels' Accusation Against A. F. of L. Proven False

The leaders of this rebellion attempted to justify their warfare against the American Federation of Labor on the repeated charge it had outlived its usefulness, that it is not suited to the complex conditions of modern industry.

They launched a secession movement as a crusade against the alleged futility of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of that secession movement must be discomfited with the results in so far as converting members of unions who have passed through the crucible of experience.

It has been inspiring to witness the promptness with which the loyal organizations have fulfilled their financial obligations to the American Federation of Labor through this trying period. Would this be the case if these organizations believed that the Federation does not live up to its objectives in every reasonable manner?

Unions Are Practical Organizations

The membership of our affiliated unions are not united in a mutual admiration society. They pay dues to their unions for the very practical purpose of securing benefits in way of improved conditions of employment. The representatives of their organizations are held responsible for results and there is no test more gruelling than the requirements which the membership of an organization expects its officers to meet in conducting negotiations with employers.

Agreements Are Basis of A. F. of L.

At present there are 105 National and International Unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor with a large number of local unions membership covered by union agreements with employers. There are over 500 directly affiliated Local Unions whose members are working under union agreements. These agreements may not work out to the complete satisfaction of all individuals but to the membership as a whole, as long as maintained, they safeguard and protect them against arbitrary reductions in wages, lengthening of hours, overtime without compensation, and other unfair practices experienced previous to the organization of their union and the negotiation of conditions in written contract.

Wages and Employment Conditions Protected

The goal of every trade union is to secure an agreement with employers to regulate wages and conditions of employment and to maintain union representation in the administration of questions relating thereto. The ability to do this is the test of the value of every trade union to its members. A union that fails in this faculty can not retain the respect and support of its membership.

There is very little publicity attending the many instances in which employers and representatives of trade unions reach agreements without any serious interruption in negotiations.

Continuously trade unions, representing many thousands of workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are bringing under new agreements that have been negotiated with employers without fanfare or any untoward incident on either side, and renewed periodically in the same manner.

Daily Newspapers Do Not Report Trade Union Achievements

The daily press finds little news value in the orderly processes of the activities of our great trade unions.

It is not surprising that the public has but little information in regard to the magnificent service rendered for the members and the far-flung benefits of the trade union movement to labor, to industry and to the nation.

THE HISTORY OF LABOR DAY

On pages two and three of this issue of the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service there are published ten articles giving the origin, history and interpretation of Labor Day as a national holiday dedicated to the millions of working men and women in the United States.

MISSOURI LABOR CHIEF IS A. F. L. UNION MAN

Earl Shackleford, Recently Appointed by Gov. Stark, Carries Card in Theatrical Stage Employes Alliance.

Jefferson City, Mo. (AFLWNS).—Earl Shackleford, of Hannibal, Mo., recently appointed by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark to the office of State Labor Commissioner of Missouri for a five-year term, is a member of Local No. 562 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, A. F. of L. affiliate.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Shackleford was referee in the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission. He is a native of Hannibal, a colonel on Gov. Stark's military staff, and the owner of a printing office in Hannibal.

Mr. Shackleford served as State Commander of the Missouri American Legion for one year. During the World War he served twenty-one months overseas in the machine gun service of the Yankee Division.

UNION LABEL WEEKS ARE NOW IMPORTANT EVENTS

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The growing esteem with which the Union Label is held by consumers is reflected definite periods set aside each year for the promotion of interest in union-made goods and union services as is illustrated by the pronounced success of the annual observance of Union Label Week held by the Gibson County Central Labor Union of Princeton, Indiana.

According to information received by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the organized labor movement in Princeton received the full cooperation of the merchants, who displayed union label goods and posters in their store windows.

The two local daily newspapers gave liberal space daily to publicizing the Union Label Week and cooperated in issuing a special edition which was distributed to every home in Gibson County without any cost to the Union Label Committee.

Members of organized labor used window cards and hand-bills advertising this all-day period with the request to set aside to promote the sale of union-made products and the use of union services.

Union Label Weeks have become popular in many other cities throughout the country.

PICKETING PROHIBITED BY CALIFORNIA JUDGE

Court Edict Aids San Jose Firm In Its Fight Against A. F. of L. Union.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Jose, Calif.—Judge Charles W. Davison of the Superior Court certainly knows how to wield the tyranny of the injunction against labor unions with vigor and promptness when anti-union party requirements require him in their fight against the generally-recognized rights of trade unions.

The emphatic and quick way in which the injunction club can be used by employers against A. F. of L. employers was revealed by Judge Davison in connection with the strike of the Cannery Workers Union, No. 20852, A. F. of L. affiliate, against the Cavalier Food Products Company, a San Jose firm.

The A. F. of L. Cannery Workers Unions hold contracts with most of the major canneries in Central California. The Cavalier company is the only firm of any size in Santa Clara County that has refused to sign the blanket agreement.

Union officials charged that the company was paying wages averaging about ten cents an hour under the prevailing rate. When the union asked to negotiate an agreement, carried on over a period of many months, had failed, the management of the company using first one excuse after another to evade the issue.

Finally, the Cannery Workers Union declared a strike against the company, about 150 employees walked out of the plant. The strike was declared at noon, and a picket line immediately established.

Less than three hours later Judge Davison issued a temporary order, requested by the president of the Cavalier company, prohibiting the union from picketing the plant, on the basis for the injunction, set forth in the petition to the court, was the claim that a labor dispute did not exist.

A. F. L. Has Gained Over 1½ Million New Members in Three Years, Morrison Says

Big Growth Has Taken Place Since C. I. O. Unions Were Suspended, He Tells Printers Convention; Says Labor Unity Is Blocked By C. I. O. Chief; Denies Charge That A. F. of L. Menaces Autonomy of International Typographical Union; Holds Assessment of One Cent Per Member Per Month for Organization Work Is Legal and Urges the I. T. U. to Pay It, As 103 Other Unions Have Done, and Continue As An A. F. L. Affiliate; Visions C. I. O. Destined to Rest in Graveyard Where Corpses of Other Dual Organizations Now Sleep the Sleep That Knows No Waking.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

With the membership of the American Federation of Labor approaching 4,000,000, an increase of approximately 1,600,000 since the original C. I. O. unions were suspended in 1936, it is evident that the fundamental principles and policies of the Federation is gaining ever larger support among working men and women, Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., told the delegates to the recent eighty-third convention of the International Typographical Union at Fort Worth, Texas.

In addition, Mr. Morrison stressed the fact that the continuance of negotiations for settling the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organizations has been blocked by the head of the C. I. O. He said the idea underlying the C. I. O. had also animated similar organizations long since dead and predicted that the C. I. O. would ultimately follow the same course as its predecessors.

He also punctured the claim that the autonomy of the I. T. U. is threatened in any way by the American Federation of Labor and upheld the legality of the assessment levied by the A. F. of L. on national and international unions for organization purposes.

The text of Mr. Morrison's address follows:

I want first to thank President Baker for the invitation to me with you today and to say to him that I appreciate his very pleasant introduction to the delegates.

I have the philosophy, with not much change in all these years, of good will, love thy neighbor as thyself. Nearly everything can be accomplished by creating good will, and when this world is filled with good will, then discussion will cease and we shall be truly a happy and contented people.

Membership Approaches Four Million

I feel that I should, as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, bring you a message of what has been accomplished during the past year—or the past three years. In 1936, unions with a membership of 982,343 were suspended from the American Federation of Labor for refusing to withdraw from the C. I. O. Notwithstanding that fact the membership of the American Federation of Labor has increased one million six hundred thousand in this three-year period. I would not be surprised if the membership for August of this year will pass the four million mark.

One of the organizations that was suspended was the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It had 220,000 members. When it withdrew that was its membership. That organization voted to withdraw from the C. I. O., and it is an independent union now; but we have the assurance that at their next convention they will request that their suspension be raised and they can become a part of the American Federation of Labor.

The automobile workers withdrew, and they have been handed back their charter by the American Federation of Labor. So also have the United Textile Workers, another organization.

The spirit of organization is abroad. Pretty nearly everyone that I know of desires unity.

A. F. of L. Seeks Labor Unity

There has been a misunderstanding in regard to the American Federation of Labor, that it in some way is standing against a united labor movement. I desire to say that we have a committee appointed, and that committee is ready to continue its negotiations as soon as the request is made by the President of the C. I. O. He asked for the delay because of legislation that was going forward in the handling of the coals in the anthracite and the bituminous coal regions.

I. T. U. Autonomy Is Protected

I want you to bear that in mind because there are some articles being published that mislead a great number of our members. For instance, I hear people say that the American Federation of Labor Executive Council are dictators. That is just a statement. The American Federation of Labor has a constitution, a constitution that was drawn from the International Typographical Union helped to enact during all these years. We have the most democratic organization in the world and everything that comes before it is discussed and open.

Another thought that I want to put out, not in an argumentative way, but as a statement of fact: We hear some people say and publish that the autonomy of the International Typographical Union is threatened; that the American Federation of Labor is going to take unions' Home, take over the old-age pension, and the beneficiary fund.

I want to say that in the constitution, every national and international union that is affiliated with us has the right to look after its union; it has the right to declare what its jurisdiction is to be. But you should not forget that while you have that right, if somebody you should declare jurisdiction over the four allied trades and they refused to comply with the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Typographical Union and the International Allied Printing Trades, and affiliation given to those organizations, must use their influence to prevent the International Typographical Union from taking over members that come under their jurisdiction.

There is no one questions the right that the International Typographical Union has the power to declare its jurisdiction, and to pass any laws that it wants to, but if they are affiliated with another organization, then they must comply with the rules and regulations of that organization.

I wanted to make that clear, because it has been repeatedly stated that the Federation has authority to do certain things. I would challenge anyone to show where the American Federation of Labor has ever interfered in the affairs of any of its affiliated unions.

(Continued on Page 4)

Green Declares Workers Are Vitally Concerned in Maintaining Democracy

President of American Federation of Labor Emphasizes Priceless Value of Liberty in the United States as Bulwark Against Dictatorships; Upholds the Right to Strike, Demands Solution of Unemployment Problem, and Holds That Labor Should Be Consulted in Determining American National and International Policies; Urges World Peace, and Declares That the A. F. of L. Will Continue Unabated Its War on All "Isms" That Menace the Well Being of the American People.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The imperative necessity of maintaining the democratic form of government of the United States as essential for the protection of fundamental liberties and as a firm barrier against the development of dictatorships that have enslaved millions of European workers was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day Message for 1939, prepared for the Labor Day issues of the Official and Weekly Labor Press and issued from the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C.

In addition, Mr. Green asserted that the right to strike against injustice is a fundamental element in democracies which is entirely destroyed in totalitarian countries.

He insisted that labor should be consulted in the development of American, foreign and domestic policies, militantly opposed war, which affects labor more than any other group, as a method of settling international disputes, and declared that the American Federation of Labor will continue unabated its fight against the forces of Communism, Nazism, Fascism or any other 'ism' that threatens the well being of America."

The text of Mr. Green's Labor Day Message follows:

With the advance of civilization we are discovering new and advancing already known facilities and requisites necessary to the enjoyment of a fuller, more enriched and more abundant life.

Labor Day is set aside as a tribute to those who toil. In turn it affords an occasion for the workers to give earnest consideration to matters which concern their welfare and seek means to eliminate it.

Though we have progressed even now to the point where we can enjoy comforts and luxuries of life far beyond the most extravagant dreams of our fathers, it is not human to reach still further and to strive for even fuller and better lives. That is as it should be, for progress is not based on smug satisfaction with past accomplishments in any field.

The spirit of progress—a wider enjoyment of educational advantages is accompanied by a continuing struggle for more material comforts and a more equitable share in the products of industry both in terms of money and hours of work, with a resulting increase in time available for recreation and cultural improvement and financial means to take advantage of opportunities presented.

Trade Unions Are Workers Protection Against Industrial Power

The very strength of our Nation is attributable in a large degree to the appreciation which the workers feel for their own usefulness and for the advance their own interests, to follow their own desires, politically, economically, and religiously.

It is characteristic of human nature to be willing to fight and sacrifice to achieve those objectives which seem to be most desirable in life. Advantages which have been won by the workers will not be relinquished or given into the control of any individual or group seeking to set up dictatorships—whether such dictatorships be economic or political.

The workers realize that the trade union is their sole hope for the preservation of their industrial welfare and the advancement of their conditions of life and work. It is through the trade union that the worker seeks to make real and effectual his hopes and aspirations for a more abundant life. No other means are available for this purpose. As an individual the worker could effectively meet the force of economic power and privilege which control the industries of our time.

As the trade unions have grown, they have primarily agencies for the advancement of work interests—higher wages, shorter hours, protective legislation for women and children, and better working conditions generally. Their scope of activity has broadened with the passing of the years. Life and these agencies now serve to advance the interests of those represented in the unions in civic, social, educational, and governmental affairs.

American Democracy Must Be Safeguarded

The American Federation of Labor, as represented by its component units, is a democratic organization, and is concerned with the perpetuation of a democratic form of government for our Nation.

The workers claim as their birthright the time-established principles of freedom—of the press, of speech, assemblage, to exercise our right to worship in accordance with our own conscience.

Trade unions are recognized as progressive forces of liberty and it is largely for this reason that they have been the first group to be victimized by dictators in totalitarian countries.

Dictators realize that workers will not submit to total destruction of every form of representation and in an attempt to pacify this inherent feeling on the part of the wage earners, government-controlled and administered organizations have been established.

The workers of America have watched with intense interest and dismay the destruction of unions in the totalitarian countries of Europe. They have seen what it means to accept a substitute for democratic government and this has only strengthened their determination to prevent a repetition of the fate of certain European countries in our own.

Maintaining Right to Strike Is Important

The right to strike in protest against injustice is denied to the wage earners of totalitarian countries, where the workers are no longer free to exercise their economic strength in times of differences with employers. The workers never want to strike. It is they who suffer most in times of eco-

(Continued on Page 4)

PRESIDENT GREEN SPEAKS AT DULUTH ON LABOR DAY

Ornburn, Frey, Fenton, Watt, and Ihler Are Also Scheduled to Deliver Labor Day Addresses.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will address the nation on Labor Day, September 4, from Duluth, Minn. His address will be carried over a coast-to-coast hookup of the National Broadcasting Company from 2 to 2:30 p. m. Central Standard time (3 p. m. e.s.t. and 4 p. m. e.d.t.).

Mr. Green will review the year's achievements by labor and discuss important problems still faced by American workers. He will speak before a mass meeting in Duluth, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the formation of the central labor body in that city.

Other Labor Day celebrations will be held by American Federation of Labor groups in every city in the United States. Some of the addresses scheduled by Federation officials follow:

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will speak on "The Union Label and Recovery" over the Columbia Broadcasting System, at 5:30 p. m. to 5:45 p. m. (E.S.T.), from Washington, D. C. Mr. Ornburn will tell the radio audience about the increased demand for union label goods and union services, and will point out that union label buying is the best method to restore prosperity in America.

Frank Fenton, National Director of Organization, at Houston, Texas.

John Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, Worcester, Mass.

Robert J. Watt, American Workers Delegate to the International Labor Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry C. Ihler, chief organizer for the American Federation of Government Employes, Indianapolis.

MERCED LABORERS UNION WINS HIGHER WAGE RATE

Merced, Calif. (AFLWNS).—Perseverance wins is an old adage whose validity was proved by the members of Laborers' Local Union No. 296, A. F. of L. affiliate.

For more than 18 months the union has tried to persuade State authorities to recognize the union scale of 62½ cents an hour as the prevailing wage for construction in Merced county. This rate was accepted by the State was 60 cents an hour. State officials did not see their way clear to grant the request.

Recently, however, a State inspector visited Merced to survey the situation. Union officials piloted the inspector to a number of jobs to show him that the union scale was the prevailing rate. The inspector's visioning capacity became accentuated, finally—from his report on the scale of 62½ cents an hour.

FACING *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

This is not a Labor Day message. It is a "morning after" report. So don't read it till after Labor Day.

We just want to make that clear at the outset because of a letter we received this week from an esteemed labor paper in St. Louis. The editor asked us for a Labor Day message. Well, it was a great compliment, but we are funny that way—we hate to be one of the "big shots" in the labor movement, we would have to decline the offer.

That, however, was not the full reason for passing up the opportunity so graciously proffered. It is our conviction that Labor Day is not a very good reading day. It is a holiday. To many people Labor Day represents the last summer weekend at the beach. To others it means parades, bands, cheers, politics, speeches, flag-waving and all that kind of celebration. So we thought the situation over and decided if we expected to get anybody to read our stuff we had better wait up on our message until after Labor Day and avoid a lot of tough competition. Here it is:

"Let's keep our feet on the ground."

Short and sweet. Judged by Liberty Magazine's timing methods, it takes only one-tenth of a second to say it. That leaves a lot of ground, and a lot of feet. As we look it over, we'd like to let it stand just as it is. That would permit our readers to fill in the blanks and save us the trouble. But we might supply a few hints as to how to apply the advice.

Peace, Peace!

Let's keep our feet on the ground with regard to what is going on in Europe. They're in a terrible mess over there all over again. But it's their mess. It is not ours. So let's not get excited over it. We've walked out of the plant. The strike was declared at noon, and a picket line immediately established.

Less than three hours later Judge Davison issued a temporary order, requested by the president of the Cavalier company, prohibiting the union from picketing the plant, on the basis for the injunction, set forth in the petition to the court, was the claim that a labor dispute did not exist.

Our horror of Hitler matches anyone's. The sickening spectacle of a single bully, a mad, conscienceless dictator lost to all sense of honor and decency, plunging millions of people into despair by contempt threats of war, makes us all feel like fighting just to rid the world of such a menace to its peace. But let's keep our feet on the ground. Let's remember that the conditions which made Hitler's rise to power possible grew out of the selfish and short-sighted "settlement" of the last war. Let us remember that the last war was fought to "save the world for democracy." See what has happened to democracy since! Let us not be stampeded into another war by such slogans as "save democracy for the world." The so-called democratic nations of Europe brought their present troubles on their own heads by trying to carve up their enemies at the close of the last war. They are now paying for their folly. Hitler is their baby. They have lost many sleepless nights carrying him up and down to keep him from squawking. Now that these methods of appeasement have apparently failed, it is their job to make him behave or put him away. We'll help him down if you have to, say we, but don't ask us for help. We're out of it.

Politics and Labor

It won't be long now before the propaganda floodgates of politics are thrown wide open for the 1940 campaign. Again, we say, let's keep our feet on the ground. Let us not be stampeded one way or the other by any such charges. Again, we say, give a little thought to what ails us as a nation and vote for candidates who offer a constructive cure.

Unemployment, as a word, is beginning to lose its significance. It has been used too much. It has become too familiar. It has lost its horror. But it is horrible! Just think of the tragedy of a man or woman with a family to support trudging the streets trying to find honest work to earn a living and being turned away from every door. Think of what goes on in that man's mind and that woman's mind. Multiply that tragedy by ten million and then perhaps we may get an idea of the vast extent of this cancerous sore in our economic system.

Unemployment is an emergency. It is just as much an emergency now as it was seven or eight years ago when it first became acute. People of doom are willing to concede that because the emergency has lasted so long it is now chronic—a condition that will always be with us. This we refuse to believe. We insist that the emergency be done away with. We insist that all other considerations be waived in the face of this emergency.

We know by now that Government relief is not a cure for unemployment. Nor is Government pump-priming. They help relieve the suffering caused by unemployment. But they do not cure it. No one will dispute the fact that the only way to cure unemployment is to provide jobs for the unemployed in private industry. How can that be done? It is a problem for Government, business and labor to work out together. First of all, it is absolutely necessary to get rid of the distrust that now exists. Business distrusts Government. Government distrusts business. If we're going to keep our feet on the ground, those boys had better get together, and soon.

Peace, Peace, Again

There remains but one more word. Organized labor must get its feet on the ground. So long as the C. I. O. exists that will continue to be a difficult problem. The C. I. O. now is a hateful symbol to the American mind. It must be wiped out. Labor peace and unity must be achieved. Now is the interests of labor and the whole country. That can only be done by the dissolution of the C. I. O. and the return of its unions to the American Federation of Labor. Come on back boys. The door is open.

(Released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service)

First Labor Day Celebration Was Held Fifty-Seven Years Ago by New York City Central Labor Union

On September 5, 1882, Thousands of Enthusiastic Trade Unionists, Headed by Grand Marshal McCabe, Enlivened by Many Bands and Keyed Up to the Spirit of the Slogan "All Men Were Created Alike and Equal," Marched in Solid Phalanxes Through the Streets of the Nation's Metropolis, Lined With Cheering Citizens, to Union Square.

Labor Leaders Who Reviewed the Parade Included P. J. McGuire, Founder of the Carpenters Brotherhood and Originator of Labor Day; John Flannery of the National Miners' Union; Gilbert Rockwood, Assistant Secretary of the Knights of Labor; Mayor T. V. Powderly of Scranton; John Swinton, Labor Journalist, and Louis Post, Single Tax Advocate.

Banners Demanded "Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Rest, Eight Hours for Recreation"; Abolition of Prison Labor, Rent Boycott, Labor Political Action, and Tenement House Reform; Money Monopoly and Private Ownership of Land Condemned; Celebration Ended with Picnic in Elm Park.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Editor's Note.—In the Spring of 1885, P. J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and first Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor from 1886 to 1900, suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York City the idea of setting aside a day each year as a Labor Holiday. The Central Labor Union agreed with the plan and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on September 5, 1882. This was the first Labor Day Celebration in the United States.

The New York Herald for September 6, 1882, gave an extended account of the celebration, including a description of the colorful parade and a list of labor leaders who reviewed the parade in Union Square. The Herald's story follows.

LABOR'S DRESS PARADE—TEN THOUSAND MEN MARCHING IN LINE—PLAIN HINTS TO DEMAGOGUES—BANNERS, MOTTOES, SPEECHES AND OPEN AIR JOLLITY

Nature did her best yesterday to please the Central Labor Union, whose members paraded to convince the political world of their strength. A fair sky, a gentle breeze and no rough weather to mar the pleasure were granted to their different headquarters at eight o'clock in the morning.

As usual on occasions of this kind, the promised spectacle far eclipsed the actual one, and yet there were men enough in the parade to surprise some of the onlookers. Of the fifty thousand promised there were perhaps ten thousand in line at a liberal estimate. The ten thousand, however, made a fine appearance and were applauded loudly by the spectators who thronged the sidewalks all along the route.

Grand Marshal McCabe may take some credit to himself for the manner in which the parade was conducted. The participants were early on hand and they marched like soldiers when they got into line. The first division, under Roger Burke as marshal, composed of workingmen south of Canal Street and from the suburbs, formed on Mall Street, right resting on Broadway.

This was to lead the way and would have started at the agreed time of ten o'clock but for the tardy arrival of the Newark jewellers, who finally came up from the ferry and were hastily assigned to the position on the right of the line. As it was the march up Broadway began at about half-past ten.

At Fourth Street the second division fell in. It had marshalled its forces, consisting of workingmen of the east side above Canal Street, under the direction of Joseph A. Lion, at Cooper Institute. The north and west sides of the west side above Canal Street constituted the third and last division and formed at Washington Square under Marshal M. McGrath. They fell in behind the second division when the column reached Lafayette Place.

At the Reviewing Stand

The line of march was from Broadway to Fourth Avenue at Union Square, on to Seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, where the men were dismissed. The Park Department Building on the north side of Union Square was used for the reviewing stand. Half a hundred policemen under command of Captain Williams cleared the broad pavement in front of the stand. Of a hundred persons who had been invited, a fair view the procession at this point about fifty responded.

The delegates to the convention of the Knights of Labor being held in the city were well represented. A State of Charity who took a seat upon the stand early attracted some curiosity until it was discovered that she was there for the purpose of taking up a collection among the Park Department employes whose pay day it was.

Among those on the reviewing stand were: August Ernst, John Swinton, Robert Blissert, P. J. McGuire, Louis Post, William Hanson, all of New York; Mayor T. V. Powderly of Scranton, Pa.; Gilbert Lockwood, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Assistant Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor; T. J. McBride, of Pittsburgh; Miles McPaddin, of Pittsburgh; John Billing, of Baltimore; J. A. Maderia, of St. Louis; John Flannery, of the Miners' National Union; Alexander C. Bunkin, of Pittsburgh; J. L. Wright, of Pennsylvania; C. P. Moore, of Hackensack, Pa.; Andrew Burit, of Pittsburgh; John F. Daly and Charles Ward, of Pottsville, Pa.; R. L. Davis, A. Litchinson, of Marblehead, Mass., and Henry Appleton, of Providence.

Music and Marching

The ample sidewalks of Union Square were crowded with people when, at about eleven o'clock, the head of the column emerged from Broadway. Two minutes later the air was resonant with cheers and the music of many bands. A small squad of mounted police, commanded by Lieutenant Gannon, led the head of the column.

Then followed Grand Marshal McCabe on horseback, Marshal Burke on foot and a small detachment of Bricklayers' Union No. 4, wearing white aprons and carrying no clubs, although they had been chosen by the Central Labor Union to act as special police. They may have had bricks in their pockets. Anyhow no one will have been a bold man who undertook to disturb their peace.

As the first band passed the stand playing "Killarney" with all its might it reminded one of the 17th of March. The Jewellers' Union, of Newark, came upon the heels of the musicians, and their appearance fully justified their right to the place of honor in the procession. Their name was legion, and for the most part they were young and well dressed, wearing dark clothes, Derby hats and badges on their lapels. They began that interchange of salutes with those on the stand which was to continue for three-quarters of an hour.

The commanders of the different orders fell in behind their hats to the reviewers, and generally the rank and file gave a little cheer in addition. The Knights of Labor banner of the center of the great number carried in the parade to catch the eye of those on the stand was inscribed:

Who Stole the Tenement House Reform Bill?

The next banner demanded the abolition of the contract prison labor system, and there were several of the same kind in the procession. It was carried by the manufacturing shoemakers, who marched about 400 strong and flung several large-sized American flags to the breeze.

The New York Printing Society of Operative Masons was preceded by a huge banner, and one of its members held high a sentiment which many of the spectators applauded:

Indications Are That November 7th Will Be a Good Day For Politicians

The Cloth Cutters' Association frowned with the convict labor system on one of their banners, declared that labor pays all taxes on a necessity, and on a third urged that the stores should be closed at six o'clock. The Advance Labor Club, which followed, was weak in numbers, but strong in its sentiments. One of its banners declared there must be no money monopoly and another read:

Pay No Rent

This startling motto excited the risibles of many spectators and the alarm, perhaps, of some of the owning landlords. The P. J. McGuire, who belongs to the Advance Labor Club, allayed the apprehensions of his companions in the reviewing stand by assuring them that the motto was not intended for immediate application.

The Second Division

After the Hat Makers' Protective Union had passed, the second division, commanded by Marshal Lion and headed by some of the special police from Bricklayers' Union No. 4, wearing aprons and carrying no clubs, although they had been chosen by the Central Labor Union to act as special police. They may have had bricks in their pockets. Anyhow no one will have been a bold man who undertook to disturb their peace.

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The Third Division

The brickyard led off the third division, which was commanded by Marshal McGrath. There surely could not have been many bricks laid by the city yesterday judging from the number of layers in the parade. Possibly the nature of the printed order calling them out had something to do with their heavy representation. It read: "All members not reporting on Tuesday at eight A. M. will be fined $4." In their ranks were 150 men, each containing arches of brick. One of their banners read:

Eight Hours for Work
Eight Hours for Rest
Eight Hours for Recreation

"It was altogether one of the most orderly of parades. The reporter saw only one of the paraders under the evil influence, and he was trying to get on the reviewing stand for the purpose of making a speech. Of course as large a number succeeded as the closing of some business establishments, but the Central Labor Union had advised all whose employers desired them to work to do so.

At Elm Park

When the parade had scattered through the picnic grounds, when the throng that had come to attend the festival had reached them, and when the ceremonies of the day were fairly inaugurated Elm Park presented a fine spectacle. The whole place was thickly crowded, there was not a bit of room to spare on the dancing platform and out of doors people sat in masses and stood in compact multitudes.

It had been arranged that each union would have a certain portion of the grounds marked out for itself, and this facilitated a greater fraternizing than otherwise could have been observed. As it was, fellow workers and their families sat together, joked together and ate together.

Good feeling everywhere prevailed, and although the ordinary picnic fluids in the main made merry and jesticulation violent there were few patches of broken heads.

Mr. Franklin, who served as captain of the Police Committee, had an easy time. He said he was greatly about to see that peace and harmony was maintained, and indeed it was a remarkable spectacle to see in a many rough men, who would be likely in such circumstances to become troublesome, sitting together without a murmur or dispute. Americans and English, Irish and Germans, they all hobnobbed and seemed on a friendly footing, as though the common cause had established a new and warm brotherhood.

There was a platform on the grounds where the speaking was done through the afternoon and from it nightfall a large concourse were addressed by Mr. Appleton, of Providence; Mr. Appleton, of Rhode Island; Robert Blissert, and Messrs. McGuire, King, Hanson and Lion.

With evening came a still larger throng and the grounds were a blaze of light, and fireworks were thrown over them, all kinds of amusements were set going and the pyrotechnic pieces sent their polychromatic glare over the place. On the dancing platform the fun was fast and furious. It was crowded with a revolving, capering, merry multitude, among whom appeared many well known Labor Leaders.

Floor Managers Howe, Caville, Cleary, Corry and Adams.

Altogether the summernight's festival was a big affair of its kind and a jolly good one. Most of the participants can well attest.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Editor's Note.—P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the originator of Labor Day, wrote an article for the October, 1897, issue of the Carpenters' Magazine, official journal of the American Federation of Labor, giving an account of Labor Day. Mr. McGuire was elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1886, holding that office during 1887 and 1888. He was elected second vice-president in 1889, first vice-president in 1890, and continued to serve as a member of the Executive Council until 1900. Mr. McGuire's article follows.

LABOR DAY—ITS BIRTH AND SIGNIFICANCE

By P. J. McGUIRE

First Vice-President, American Federation of Labor, 1890-1900

On this day the hosts of labor shoot their Hosannahs!

From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better and more fraternal time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Toilers Are Honored

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this country, for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have formed and carved all the comforts and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, was the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group, not yet a score, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

Birth of Labor Day

On May 8, 1882, the matter was made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-competitive plan, viz.:

Each union or organization should sell as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the profits to the society selling them, and the greater the inducement to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end each of the local organizations would contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

First Monday in September Selected

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for the holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically received.

First Labor Day Festival

The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City on September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on, it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed today in every city of the land. The plan was next endorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City councils and State legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally, June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday, by act of Congress.

Power of Organized Labor

There was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too insignificant for Presidents, Governors, Mayors, City Councilmen or public men to consider much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were the "dangerous classes," and there are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be ignored, for the trade unionist must be met, they must be recognized. What right parties to be their movement? In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, we stand to-day stronger than ever before; year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish? In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor, they can and right every evil oppressive to the working people.

PORTLAND UNIONS URGE UNION SHOP PATRONAGE

Portland, Oregon (AFLWNS)—Organized clerks and barbers in Portland are carrying on campaigns to secure the benefits of possible patronage of union establishments.

The Grocery Clerks Local Union, of Retail Grocery and Commercial Protective Association, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., asks all members and friends of labor unions to insist on the working button of the union on all packages bearing them and the union shop card in the store. Union stores are located in all sections of Portland, and their support by union members is necessary for the continued success of the organization.

Barbers Local Union No. 75 of the Journeymen Barbers International Union, A. F. of L., affiliates, has adopted union men and women to give their patronage to union barber shops and thus aid the barbers in maintaining decent work standards. The union stressed at present the menace of the occasional chiseler and price cutter offering hair cuts for less than the union price.

The Barbers Union has maintained the price of 25 cents for hair cuts, with hours from eight A. M. to 7 p. m. except Saturday, when the hours are until 9 p. m. Only sanitary union barber shops and drive the chiselers out of business is the slogan of the Barbers Union which its members know will be adopted by every member of organized labor in Portland.

Life and Work of P. J. McGuire; Father of Labor Day for Toilers

Founded Carpenters' Brotherhood, of Which He Was General Secretary for 20 Years; Wrote Call for Trade Union Convention, in 1886, Which Formed the American Federation of Labor; Served as an Officer of the A. F. of L. from 1886 to 1900; Died in 1906 While Active in Trade Union Work.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Peter J. McGuire, the originator of Labor Day and founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was born in New York City on July 6, 1852, and died in Philadelphia in 1906 at the age of 54. At the time of his death he was quite actively engaged in organizing work for the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

Mr. McGuire attended the New York public schools until he was twelve years of age, when he was compelled to secure employment in a dry goods store. Later he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, studying in Cooper Institute after his day's work was done. Later he joined a labor union in 1872, and from that time took an active interest in the trade union movement.

Founds Carpenters' Brotherhood

In May, 1881, Mr. McGuire, who was then working at the trade, started a four-page journal called "The Carpenter," whose slogan was the eventual federation of all trade unitered groups of organized carpenters. Three months later he sent out the call for a conference of the organized carpenters to convene in Chicago on August 3. The conference was attended by thirty-six delegates representing twelve local unions with a combined membership of about 2,000. It was this conference which founded the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. McGuire lived to see the Carpenters' Brotherhood become one of the largest and strongest of American trade unions, and for twenty years was its general secretary.

Becomes A. F. of L. Officer

In 1881 he was a delegate to the International Workingmen's Congress in Switzerland, and took advantage of the opportunity offered to make a thorough study of the economic conditions of European working men and women.

Mr. McGuire's connection with the American Federation of Labor began when he wrote the call for the Convention of Trade Unions which met at Columbus, Ohio, December 7-10, and formed the American Federation of Labor.

The sixth convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which was held in Columbus at the same time, dissolved with the reconstitution of its member unions affiliate with the A. F. of L.

Mr. McGuire was secretary of the American Federation of Labor up to 1888. He was elected second vice-president in 1889, first vice president in 1890, and continued to serve as a member of the Executive Council until 1900. He and President Samuel Gompers were the Federation's delegates to the British Trades Union Congress in 1895.

Father of Labor Day

In the Spring of 1882, at a meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York City, he advanced the idea of setting aside one day in the year as a special holiday for the workers. The Union agreed with the plan and staged the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on September 5 of that year. Later every State legislature and the Congress of the United States made laws making Labor Day a legal holiday.

Mr. McGuire was popular as a labor speaker, having addressed meetings in every State in the Union and in many of the Canadian provinces. According to the records of the Carpenters' Brotherhood he spoke to over 2,100 audiences of workers.

Tablet Placed in Carpenters' Headquarters

His active interest in the labor movement is shown by the fact that two weeks previous to his death he helped reorganize Local No. 277 of the Carpenters' Brotherhood in Philadelphia and was present on the night when the local was reinstated in the Brotherhood.

On April 11, 1910, a bronze tablet in memory of Mr. McGuire, a gift and tribute from the Chicago District Council and Affiliated Unions of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, was placed at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor at the headquarters of the Brotherhood, Indianapolis, Ind. In addition to the likeness of Mr. McGuire the tablet carried the following inscription:

"In memory of Peter J. McGuire, Founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Philadelphia August 12th, 1881. A Loving Tribute from Chicago District Council and Affiliated Locals."

The General Executive Board and other officers of the Carpenters' Brotherhood attended the ceremonies accompanying the installation of the tablet, which was presented by C. A. Alsmin, M. D. Philp, and Charles Grant, representing the Chicago Council, with appropriate remarks paying tribute to the staunch trade unionist and the great achievements of Mr. McGuire.

In receiving the tablet remarks extolling the life and work of Mr. McGuire were made by William D. Huber, general president of the Brotherhood; Frank Duffy, general secretary; Thomas Neale, general treasurer; William O. Schardt, president of the Executive Board, and by every other member of the Board.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR DID NOT ORIGINATE LABOR DAY

Investigation Made by President Green of the American Federation of Labor Proves Conclusively That the Idea Was First Presented to the New York City Central Labor Union, A. F. of L. Affiliate, in 1882 by P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Carpenters Brotherhood, and Adopted by That Body.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Every year, when Labor Day rolls around, a number of periodicals and papers, probably through lack of the facts, refer to it as having been originated by the Knights of Labor. The truth is that the idea took shape when the Central Labor Union of New York City, in 1882, adopted a resolution presented by P. J. McGuire of the Carpenters Brotherhood setting aside one day in each year as Labor Day. The facts in regard to the origin of Labor Day were recently unraveled by the President of the American Federation of Labor and supported by indisputable data demonstrating that Labor Day is the child of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green's article follows.*

LABOR DAY

By WILLIAM GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor

Although Labor Day has been made a legal holiday by legislative enactment or by governmental proclamation in all the States, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, there is much misinformation as to its origin. Every year many newspapers throughout the country and some of them labor publications, credit the origin of Labor Day to the Knights of Labor or some officers of the Knights who were members of that body.

It is my purpose to give facts that once and for all will end the controversy. Labor Day has become such a part of our lives that future generations should not be misled as to its origin.

May 8, 1882, Peter J. McGuire, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, arose in Clarendon Hall on Thirteenth Street in New York City, at a meeting of the Central Labor Union, and moved that a day be set aside "as a festive day during which a parade through the streets of the city would permit public tribute to American industry."

He said that there were other holidays honoring the religious, civil and military spirit but none the industrial. He also suggested that picnics should be held at which there would be amusements and sympathizers. The motion was adopted and a committee appointed to prepare for Labor's first Labor Day celebration.

First Labor Day Celebration

The first Labor Day celebration was held Tuesday, September 5, 1882. The Sunday previous the Central Labor Union held a meeting to complete all arrangements, at which Edwin Graham presided.

On the morning of September 5, the New York World printed the following:

"It is believed that from 20,000 to 30,000 men will take part in the parade that is to take place today under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and the different trades unions of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark will send representatives."

The issue of September 6 of the same paper, in referring to the parade said:

"The great Labor demonstration and picnic yesterday under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, which the New York Herald for Wednesday, September 6, told of Labor's "dress parade" the previous day. The New York Tribune also mentioned the labor parade editorially.

Second Labor Day Celebration

The second Labor Day was celebrated Wednesday, September 5, 1883. The New York Herald in its account of the parade declared it was an "imposing demonstration of the Army of Labor." The New York World also referred to Labor's demonstration and said among other things:

"The greatest demonstration and parade of the trades and labor organizations ever held in this city was a grand success. The parade was participated in by the trades unions of this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other adjacent cities."

First Monday in September Adopted

At 1884 the New York Central Labor Union decided to hold the Labor Day celebration on the first Monday in September, which that year was September 1. It also communicated with labor bodies of other cities to urge them to celebrate the first Monday in September. The day for the parade called it "a great outpouring from the Central Labor Union."

For a number of years the Encyclopedias and other encyclopedias under the heading "Labor Day" attributed the origin of this national holiday for working men and women to the Knights of Labor in 1894. Later, when the Bureau was established by the New York City Central Labor Union, which adopted in 1883 a resolution offered by P. J. McGuire of the Carpenters Brotherhood urging that one day in the year be set apart as Labor Day.

That the Knights of Labor had nothing to do with the founding of Labor Day is confirmed in a letter written on November 25, 1933, by Ernest Bohm, who was secretary of the New York City Central Labor Union in 1881 and many years thereafter, to W. J. Bohart, chairman of Legislative Committee, American Federation of Labor, in reply to an inquiry made by Mr. Roberts regarding the founding of Labor Day as a general holiday.

"The Central Labor Union of New York," Mr. Bohm said, "was organized at a meeting on the corner of First Street and Second Avenue, New York City, on a Sunday afternoon in 1882." Later, Mr. Bohm added, the union moved to Clarendon Hall, Thirteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue.

Turning to the origin of Labor Day, Mr. Bohm said that at a meeting of the Central Labor Union "Brother P. J. McGuire, representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, did propose 'to set aside a festive day during which a parade through the streets of New York City would permit public tribute to American industry and to be followed by a picnic.'

"The first Labor Day celebration was held on Tuesday, September 5, 1882."

With regard to the alleged connection of the Knights of Labor with the origin of Labor Day, Mr. Bohm declared:

"District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, had nothing to do officially with the declaration of Labor Day or its celebration.

"It was Peter J. McGuire who proposed the celebration of Labor Day. The 1882 parade was not a Knights of Labor parade.

"I was secretary of the Central Labor Union of New York for forty years, elected in 1881."

Claim That Knights of Labor Founded Labor Day Punctured

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of New York City Central Labor Union For Forty Years, Said That Body in 1882 Adopted Labor Day Resolution Offered by Peter J. McGuire of the Carpenters Brotherhood and Held First Labor Day Celebration on September 5, 1882.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The World said that speeches were made by Louis F. Post, Edward King, Alex. Jonas and Henry Emrick, all trade unionists except Mr. Post, who was a great friend of Labor. The next day the World editorially said, under the heading "The Great Demonstration":

"Yesterday's labor demonstration was a great success. It was not political in its character. Indeed, the attempt that is to take place today under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and the different trades unions of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark will send representatives."

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The newspapers of those days tell a story that cannot be denied. Therefore, I hope in the future that those will be no further misinformation regarding the origin of Labor Day. It is a legal holiday for workingmen and also a great day for the whole American people.

CALIF. CEMENT UNIONS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

San Francisco, Calif. (AFLWNS). The California State Council of United Cement Workers at a meeting here attended by representatives of nine local unions launched negotiations for a new state-wide agreement with employers. The union asks a 72½ cent minimum for general employes and $1.07½ for skilled workers.

Legislative History of Labor Day As National Holiday for Workers

U. S. Congress, in 1894, When Grover Cleveland Was President, Unanimously Passed the Bill, Jointly Introduced by Senator Kyle of South Dakota and Representative Cummings of New York, Designating the First Monday in September as "A Legal Public Holiday."

Senator Cockrell of Missouri Wanted Date Changed to First Day in September in the Interest of Legislative "Symmetry"—Senator Sherman of Ohio Objected to Labor Day Falling on Sunday Because It Would Shock His "Presbyterianism"; Bill Was Signed by President Cleveland on June 28, 1894.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The movement to secure the enactment of legislation to make Labor Day a general holiday originated in the 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which unanimously adopted the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"*Resolved*, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a national holiday for the purpose of commemorating the labor movement and its achievements, and recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

The 1886 A. F. of L. convention recommended that all wage earners, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality, observe the first Monday in September as Labor's national holiday, "until it shall be as uncommon for a man to work on that day as on Independence Day."

During the next few years organized labor devoted its attention to securing State legislation making Labor Day a State holiday. By 1893 the legislatures of twenty-three States had enacted Labor Day laws.

Labor Day Bills in Fifty-third Congress

In the meantime officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have Congress enact a law establishing Labor Day as a national legal holiday.

Shortly after the convening of the special session of the Fifty-third Congress, called by President Grover Cleveland in August, 1893, to consider the serious financial question which confronted the country, bills setting apart Labor Day as a national holiday were introduced by Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota, Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, and Representative Robert E. De Forest of Connecticut.

There was no opposition to the bills, in either House, but the parliamentary path which they had to travel is interesting to students of legislative procedure.

The Congressional Record for August 28, 1893, in its account of the Senate proceedings for that day, under the heading "Bills Introduced," printed the following:

"Mr. Kyle introduced a bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor."

In the House proceedings for September 6, under the heading "Bills, Memorials, and Resolutions," the following announcements were made:

"By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 28) making Labor Day a legal holiday—to the Committee on Labor."

"By Mr. De FOREST: A bill (H. R. 334) making the first Monday in September, otherwise called Labor Day, a national holiday—to the Committee on Labor."

Kyle Bill Reported to Senate

There was evidently no opposition to the Kyle bill, for on February 12, 1894, under the heading "Report of Committees," the Congressional Record printed this item:

"Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday, reported it without amendment."

Cummings Bill Reported to House

The House proceedings for May 10, 1894, under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," contained this notice:

"Mr. McGANN, from the Committee on Labor, reported favorably the bill (H. 28) making Labor Day a legal holiday, which was referred to the House Calendar, and with the accompanying report ordered printed." The report recommended the enactment of the bill.

Senate Considers Kyle Bill

In the Senate the Kyle bill came up for consideration on June 22, 1894. The following account of the proceedings is taken from the Congressional Record for that day:

"The VICE PRESIDENT. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

"Mr. KYLE. We are on the Calendar just about down to the close of Business No. 245, which is Senate Bill 730. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read as follows:

"'Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays.'

Labor Asks First Monday in September

"Mr. KYLE. I should like to say, for the information of those who do not know, that something like twenty-five States of the United States have now acted upon the first Monday of September or the first day of October. In order to make the observance uniform, that it shall enjoy vacation privilege upon the same day, the labor organizations of the country have united in asking that the first Monday of September be set apart as a holiday.

"This explanation of the bill by Senator Kyle was followed by a brief discussion in which participated in by Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, and Senator John Sherman of Ohio. The only objection raised was by Senator Cockrell, who believed that for the sake of "symmetry" in national holidays Labor Day should be fixed for the first day in September instead of the first Monday.

Cockrell Urges First Day in September

The Congressional Record gives this account of the debate:

"Mr. ALLISON. Is the day in the bill the 1st day of September?

"Mr. LODGE. No; it is the first Monday of September. It ought to be the 1st day of September. I move to strike out 'Monday' and insert 'day,' so as to read, 'the first day of September.'

"Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Then it would come on Sunday every few years.

"Mr. COCKRELL. So does the 4th of July, so does any fixed holiday fall upon Sunday occasionally.

"Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It should be fixed on a week day.

Sherman Abhors Sunday Holidays

"Mr. SHERMAN. I think if the labor organizations have any holiday own time, as it is said twenty-five States have, they had better put them have a week day. I do not myself like to encourage holidays on Sunday. There is too much old Presbyterianism in me for that.

Cockrell Stresses "Symmetry"

"Mr. COCKRELL. Neither do I like to encourage holidays on Sunday; but if there is to be any symmetry in our holidays this one ought to be fixed on the first day of the month, just as we have the 4th of July, the 25th of December, the 30th of May, and so on for public holidays. However, I have no objection to taking it up, and I withdraw my amendment if there is any objection to it.

Original Bill Is Passed

"Mr. SHERMAN. We had better leave it the first Monday, as we now create the holiday. The 4th of July was created by a great event, and could not be changed.

"The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri is withdrawn.

"The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed."

Laid on the Speaker's Table

The Kyle bill reached the House on June 23. Under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," the Congressional Record for that day said:

"Mr. McGANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the bill lie on the Speaker's table for the present.

"There was no objection, and it was so ordered."

Passed House Without Discussion

The next step in the process of enacting the bill into law took place in the House on June 26. The Cummings bill, which had been put on the House Calendar, where it would not probably be reached for a number of weeks, Mr. McGann, chairman of the House Labor Committee, therefore moved to substitute the Kyle bill, which had the same text as the Cummings bill, before the House, the effect of which would be to substitute the Kyle bill for the Cummings bill. Under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," the Congressional Record for June 26 printed the following succinct account of the procedure:

"The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"Mr. McGANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the present consideration of the bill.

"The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask for objections.

"The bill was read as follows:

"'Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays.'

"There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being read the third time, was passed."

"By motion of Mr. McGANN, motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table."

Speaker Crisp Signs Bill

Passed by both Houses of Congress, there were still three steps to be taken before the Labor Day bill became a part of the Federal Statutes. It must be signed by Speaker Crisp, Vice President Stevenson, and President Cleveland.

The first step was recorded in the Congressional Record for June 27. Under the heading, "Enrolled Bill Signed," the House proceedings said:

"Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday; when the Speaker signed the same.

Vice President Affixes Signature

The Senate proceedings for the same day under the heading "Enrolled Bill Signed, reported:

"A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House of Representatives had signed the enrolled bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President."

Approved by President Cleveland

On June 29, 1894, under the heading "Presidential Approval," the Congressional Record for the Senate proceedings said:

"A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. Pruden, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on this instant approved and signed the act (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday."

And thus, twelve years after P. J. McGuire, General Secretary of Labor Union of New York City that one day in the year, the first Monday in September, should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women of the United States, and ten years after the same idea was championed by the American Federation of Labor, Congress enacted and President Cleveland signed the Kyle-Cummings bill "making Labor Day a legal public holiday."

Gompers Announces Victory

In his report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Samuel Gompers made the following statement regarding the enactment of the Labor Day bill:

"National Labor Day.—It affords us pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

GOMPERS VISIONED LABOR DAY DEVOTED TO TOILERS' CAUSE

"It Was Not Given to, But Conquered by Labor, and Established as a Holiday Before Any Legislature, State or National, Enacted It into Law," Declared First President of A. F. of L.

Editor's Note.—The late Samuel Gompers was President of the American Federation of Labor in 1894 when Congress enacted the law making Labor Day a legal holiday. In an editorial in the American Federationist for September, 1898, Mr. Gompers discussed the deep significance of Labor Day as a special holiday for the workers. The editorial follows.

LABOR DAY—WHAT IT PORTENDS

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

No day in the calendar is a greater fixture; one which is more truly regarded as a real holiday, or one which is more surely destined to endure for all time, than the first Monday in September of each recurring year, Labor Day. With time, this day of the year is taking deeper hold in the respect and confidence of the people.

It is regarded as the day for which the toilers in past centuries looked forward, when their rights and their wrongs might be discussed, placed upon a higher plane of thought and feeling; that the workers, as a class, may not only lay down their tools of labor for a holiday, but upon which they may touch shoulders in marching phalanx and feel the stronger for it; meet as their parks, grove or grounds, and by appropriate speech, counsel with, and pledge to, each other that the coming year shall witness greater efforts than the preceding in the grand struggle to make mankind free, true and happy.

Workers' Struggle Against Tyranny

Labor Day differs in every essential from the other holidays of the year of any country. All other holidays are, in a more or less degree, connected with conflicts and battles, of man's prowess over man, of strife and discord for greed or power, of glories achieved by one man over another.

Labor Day, on the other hand, marks a new epoch in the annals of human history. It is at once a manifestation of reverence for the struggles of the masses against tyranny and injustice from time immemorial; an impetus to battle for the right in our day for the men, women and children of our time, and gives hope and encouragement for the attainment of the aspirations for the future of the human family. It is devoted to no man, living or dead; to no sect, race, or nation. It is founded upon the highest principles of humanity, is as broad in its scope as the universe, it was not given to, but conquered by labor, and established as a holiday before any legislature, State or National, enacted it into law.

Organization Necessary to Free Labor

The marching toilers in the Labor Day demonstrations signalize no martial glory, lend no pomp, nor conquests or war-like pomp. They are, in their essence, the manifestations of the great human forces which workers who recognize that peace is an essential to human happiness and real progress as air is to lungbreathing animals; that justice to the toilers has too long been denied; that in the midst of the civilization at the close of the nineteenth century, with its progress, prosperity, and well known to require mention here, still abound; that freedom is to be free in the time to come, "eternal vigilance" must be exercised, organization of the workers proclaimed, maintained and extended; education of the educated as well as of the masses, be furthered and nurtured, and safeguards of the rights gained, understaken, with all the zest and energy begotten by devotion to a cause, which has at stake, noble, pure, lofty, just, wise and humane.

Consecrated to the Toilers' Cause

All through history, holiday observances and feasts have abounded; but it was reserved to our time and for the workers of our country to first proclaim and observe a day devoted to the toilers; the toilers' cause, the cause of justice—this day of days, consecrated by the sufferings borne, the battles fought, the aspirations, often in particulate yearnings, of the toilers and their final emancipation, the triumphant enthronement of absolute justice, and the effacement of the brutal, unnatural cause of "man's inhumanity to man which makes countless thousands mourn."

To make our lives and environments of today more in harmony with the best achievements of modern industry, to participate in the results—reverence for the beautiful peace and our bountiful labor, more than in receiving deserved renown for our heroic endurance and sacrifice in a just war, we must organize more thoroughly, more compactly, than ever.

"Workers, You Can Be Free!"

The toilers' unions, scoffed, denounced, ridiculed in turn, and antagonised as no other organizations on earth, are now being argued with, their merits, as the wage earners' defenders, protectors, and advance guard for a juster reward for the wealth producers are more widely discussed and more generally conceded.

Labor Day is now the general tribute of our entire people to the victories of the workers' movement gained, by organized labor and the hope cherished that that happier, truer life among men may soon be ushered in—that day of which poets have sung, philosophers dreamed, and workers struggled for ages.

Workers, you can be free! You can not only proclaim, but establish, justice, freedom, and "good will toward all mankind," if you will but organize, be true to yourselves and to each other.

House Labor Committee Recommended Passage of Labor Day Bill in 1894

Lawrence E. McGann, Committee Chairman, Said the National Holiday Would "Tend to Increase the Feeling of Common Brotherhood Among Men of All Crafts and Callings."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

On September 6, 1893, Representatives Amos J. Cummings of New York and Robert E. De Forest of Connecticut introduced bills in the Fifty-third Congress setting aside Labor Day as a national holiday. The Kyle bill was officially called "H. R. 28" and Representative De Forest's bill was H. R. 334. Both bills were referred to the House Committee on Labor, of which Lawrence E. McGann, of Illinois, was chairman.

On May 15, 1894, Chairman McGann, for the Committee on Labor, submitted a report to the House recommending the enactment of the Cummings bill.

The committee stressed the importance of the proposed holiday as an important element in maintaining the "mobility of labor" and developing in the workingman the feeling that "he holds an honorable as well as a useful place in the body politic."

Text of Committee's Report

Following is the text of the Committee's report:

"The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bills (H. R. 28 and H. R. 334) making the first Monday in September, known as 'Labor Day,' a legal holiday, beg leave to report as follows:

"The bills provide, in substance, that the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor Day, be made a legal public holiday.

Equality and Dignity of Labor

"The use of national holidays is to emphasize some great event or principle in the history of the nation, by giving them a day of rest and recreation, a day of enjoyment, and a commemoration of it. By making one day in each year a public holiday for the people, that day is made the equality and dignity of labor is emphasized. Nothing is more important to the public weal than the full recognition of labor as manhood. So long as the laboring man can feel that his holidays are honorable as well as useful place in the body politic, so long will he be a loyal and faithful citizen.

"The celebration of Labor Day as a national holiday will in time naturally lead to an interchange of friendship among the different crafts beneficial to them and to the whole public. It will tend to increase the feeling of common brotherhood among men of all crafts and callings, and at the same time kindle an honorable desire in each craft to surpass the rest.

Organized Workers Request Holiday

"There can be no reasonable objection to making one day in the year a national holiday for the benefit of labor. The labor organizations of the whole country, representing the great body of our artisan population, request it. They are the ones most interested. They desire and should have it.

"If the farmers, manufacturers, and professional men are indifferent to the measure, or even oppose it, which there is no reason to believe, that still would constitute no good objection, for their work can be continued on holidays as well as on other days if they so desire it.

"Workingmen should have one day in the year peculiarly their own. Nor will their employers lose anything by it. Workingmen are benefited by a reasonable amount of rest and recreation. Whatever makes a workingman more of a man makes him more useful as a craftsman.

State Labor Day Laws

"The first Monday in September is known as Labor Day and is recognized as a legal holiday in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Alabama, Delaware, Oregon, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Washington. In all these States the legislatures have passed a law recognizing Labor Day as a legal holiday.

"The Federal Government has by law confined its duties in the premises to enacting laws for legal holidays in the District of Columbia. Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May, and the 4th day of July are made by law public holidays.

"The bill simply provides that the first Monday of September in each year is made a legal holiday to all intents and purposes in the same manner as Christmas and other holidays now provided by the United States statutes.

"Your committee respectfully recommend that bill H. R. 28 be passed."

In the Senate, Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota also introduced a Labor Day bill containing the same text as the Cummings bill. The Senate passed the Labor Day bill on June 22, 1894. The House of Representatives passed it on June 26, and President Grover Cleveland affixed his signature to the measure on June 28, 1894.

OAKLAND LABORERS WIN PAY BOOST ON TRACTORS

Oakland, Calif. (AFLWNS).—Laborers' Local Union No. 304, an A. F. of L. affiliate, announced that union members working on heavy-duty tractors would be paid $1.05 per hour day, effective August 15. The new rate applies to all jobs in Alameda County being done by members of the Associated General Contractors with the exception of one nearly completed job.

All A. G. C. contractors engaged in home-building, as well as many heavy-duty contractors, have been paying this scale since last August, a union spokesman said. The previous rate was $1.

RADIO STATIONS ANNOUNCE OPERATION BY UNION MEN

Dvanenport, Iowa (AFLWNS).—Radio stations WOC and WHBF in the Tri-Cities area both sign off their programs with this announcement: "With technical operation by members of Local B-145, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers." It is reported that this is the only stations employing union electrical workers that announce the fact to the public each night.

Congressman Cummings Took Labor Day Law to White House in 1894

Joint Author of Bill Making First Monday in September a National Holiday Presented Pen President Cleveland Used in Signing the Act to Samuel Gompers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Amos J. Cummings, of New York City was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894 when the bill making the first Monday in September of each year, "the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday," a legal public holiday.

He had introduced in the House the Labor Day bill after having introduced in the Senate by Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

After the Cummings-Kyle bill was signed by President Cleveland, Representative Cummings wrote the following letter, which, under the presidency of the American Federation of Labor:

"Washington, D. C., June 29, 1894.

"Samuel Gompers, Esq., 14 Clinton Place, New York City.

"My dear Sir—Yesterday I took the bill making Labor Day a National Holiday, which had been passed by both Houses of Congress, down to the President and he signed it in my presence that you would like to have a memento of the passage of a law elevating labor, which will probably be remembered in this age as long as the Republic lasts, I send you the pen and holder which the President used in signing the bill.

"Yours sincerely,

"AMOS J. CUMMINGS."

President Gompers sent the following reply:

"New York, July 3, 1894.

"Hon. Amos J. Cummings, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Friend: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th, informing me of the fact that the Labor Day bill making Labor Day a national holiday to the President, and that he signed it, and you sent me the pen and pen-holder which the President used in signing the Bill.

"I have received the pen and holder, and assure you that I esteem it, not only as a valuable souvenir in connection with the passage of the law, but also as a high compliment expressive of your attitude towards the great movement for the elevation of labor.

"Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President, American Federation of Labor."

British Labor Hits Plan to Make Workers Share Compensation Risks

Spokesman for Trades Union Congress Insists Employers Be Required to Shoulder Entire Financial Responsibility for Industrial Accidents.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

London, England.—Strong opposition to the proposal that workmen's compensation be shared by the employer fifty-fifty as between workers and employers was voiced by Walter Citrine before the Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation.

Mr. Citrine, secretary, was presented by J. A. Lillie, a member of the commission, who said he regarded him as "extremist."

Sir Walter, who was the chief witness for the Trades Union Congress, vigorously resisted Mr. Lillie's contention. He said it was a conception of the law that there is a difference between an employer with a comfortable salary and a good home and a workman driven down to thirty bob a week."

Mr. A. B. Cauty, a member of the commission, put questions relating to the T.U.C. proposal that, where earnings are less than £4 a week, compensation in case of total incapacity should be £3 a week or full weekly earnings, whichever is the less.

He asked that principle of full weekly earnings might encourage malingering.

Malingering Charge Exploded

Sir Walter said he profoundly resented the suggestion. Why should full pay lead the workman to malinger, when the amount received was not to receive full salary when sick?

"We will never accept the view that the workman is more prone than any other section of the community to malinger.

Mr. Cauty said he thought any member of the community who could get the same money for not working as for working would prefer not to work.

Sir Walter: I think the average healthy man wants to get back to his job as quickly as he can.

This observation was greeted with a chorus of "Hear, hear" from members of the commission and witnesses.

48 States Have Labor Day Laws

Oregon Enacted First State Labor Day Law in 1887, With Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York Following in Quick Succession.

The District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands Also Recognize Labor Day by Statute.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Labor Day as a general holiday was started on its way by the Central Labor Union of New York City on May 8, 1882, when the union adopted the idea, presented by P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that one day of the year should be set aside as a special holiday for the working men and women.

The Central Labor Union held the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on September 5, 1882, after which many municipal councils passed ordinances making the first Monday in September a municipal holiday.

Oregon Enacted First Law

It was not, however, until 1887 that the States began to fall in line and pass laws making Labor Day a legal holiday for workers.

The first State law was enacted by Oregon in 1887; the legislature designated the first Saturday in June as Labor Day, but in September, 1894, changed the date to the first Monday in September. The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York followed in quick succession, all of them enacting Labor Day laws in 1887. Wyoming was the forty-eighth State to come under the Labor Day influence, the legislature enacting a Labor Day law in 1923.

When Labor Day Laws Were Passed

Following is the list of States, compiled from data in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, recognizing Labor Day as a holiday, with the date of the enactment of the law:

Alabama—December 12, 1892.
Alaska—March 28, 1913.
Arizona—April 29, 1912.
Arkansas—January 29, 1903.
California—February 23, 1897.
Under the original law of California May 22, 1895, Labor Day fell on the first Monday in October.
Colorado—March 15, 1887.
Connecticut—May 20, 1889.
Delaware—February 14, 1893.
District of Columbia—June 28, 1894.
Florida—April 29, 1891.
Georgia—October 16, 1891.
Hawaii—1903.
Idaho—March 5, 1909.
Illinois—June 17, 1891.
Indiana—March 9, 1891.
Iowa—April 5, 1890.
Kansas—March 4, 1891.
Kentucky—March 17, 1902.
Louisiana—July 8, 1912. The law enacted on July 8, 1912, selected Parish of New Orleans only.
Maine—February 10, 1891.
Maryland—March 23, 1916.
Massachusetts—May 11, 1887.
Michigan—May 12, 1899.
Minnesota—April 18, 1893.
Mississippi—March 4, 1904.
Missouri—April 21, 1893.
Montana—February 19, 1895.
Nebraska—March 29, 1899.
Nevada—March 24, 1909.
New Hampshire—March 31, 1891.
New Jersey—April 23, 1887.
New Mexico—March 15, 1915.
New York—May 6, 1887.
North Carolina—January 23, 1901.
North Dakota—March 13, 1909.
Ohio—April 28, 1908.
Oklahoma—May 23, 1908.
Oregon—February 21, 1893. Under the original law of Oregon of February 21, 1887, Labor Day fell on the first Saturday in June.
Pennsylvania—April 25, 1889. In Pennsylvania by an act of May 31, 1893, the date of Labor Day was changed to the first Saturday in September, but by an act of June 23, 1919, the date of Labor Day was restored.
Philippine Islands—April 30, 1908.
May 1 is observed as Labor Day in the Philippine Islands.
Puerto Rico—1902.
Rhode Island—May 26, 1893.
South Carolina—December 22, 1891.
South Dakota—February 12, 1907.
Tennessee—March 19, 1913.
Texas—February 11, 1893.
Utah—February 21, 1894.
Vermont—November 26, 1868.
Virginia—February 5, 1892.
Washington—February 28, 1891.
West Virginia—February 21, 1899.
Wisconsin—April 19, 1895. Labor Day is set by governor.
Wyoming—February 8, 1923. Labor Day is set by governor.

SIX CINCINNATI HOTELS SIGN UNION AGREEMENT

Cincinnati, Ohio (AFLWNS).—Following negotiations extending over a number of months, the contract between the Hotel Employes Council, composed of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Hotel Association was finalized here. Signing for the Hotel Employes Council were John Hurst, president; Otto Zoecklein, secretary, and Fred Rasser, treasurer. The Hotel Association signatories were Daniel M. Myers, president, and W. Deininger, secretary.

The agreement contains a provision for negotiations with pay for all employes retroactive to July 1. It was stated that the vacations provision is identical to that found in hotel workers' agreements in other cities.

The Cincinnati Hotel Association includes the Alms, Fountain Square, Gibson, Metropole, Netherland Plaza and the Sinton.

Through the Hotel Employees' Council thirteen union bodies will benefit. They are the Bartenders, Bakers and Confectioners, Building Service Employes, Carpenters, Cooks, Cleaners and Dyers, Electrical Workers, Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Oilers, Painters, Waiters Local Unions 73 and 541, Waitresses and the Miscellaneous Workers.

Green Declares Workers Are Vitally Concerned in Maintaining Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic displacement, for incomes stop and not only do the workers themselves suffer but their dependents are equally victimized. We wish to be never necessary to resort to strikes, but at the same time we will resist every effort to take from us the right to strike if that course seems necessary. Democracy and freedom is dear to the hearts of labor.

The exercise of the right to cease work—to strike—is accompanied by a deep sense of obligation to act wisely and to avoid abuses of that right. Every effort possible should be exercised to avoid industrial strife and conflict. We hope that the time will come when all differences which arise between employer and employed may be settled in the conference room in an atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding.

The well being and convenience of the public should at all times be a consideration in determining action by labor and management. Mutual tolerance and respect for the rights of all concerned would reduce the number of strikes to a minimum. Absolute freedom is necessary to the attainment of such an objective, however, and this is one of the reasons why the American Federation of Labor stands constantly on guard against encroachments on our liberties through restrictive legislation and maladministration of existing laws which have been enacted for the protection of the rights of the workers.

Work For Millions of Jobless Must Be Provided

Labor Day, 1939, finds us still confronted with staggering ranks of unemployed. Years of experimentation in an effort to find a real remedy for the evil of unemployment have availed us but substantially nothing. The Government has expended vast sums of money for relief and to promote made-work. These undertakings have given but temporary relief. We have learned to the conclusion that the real solution for unemployment is the re-absorption of idle workers in private industry. How that is to be accomplished is yet to be determined, but it is a problem which must be met.

It is problematic just how long our present social order can stand the strain of continued public spending for relief and relief projects. Certain it is, however, that so long as millions of workers are denied the right to be employed in private industry, government spending for relief purposes must continue. Whatever is necessary during the adjusting of our economic ills should be remedied as rapidly as possible.

Every effort possible should be made to ascertain the causes of this maladjustment of our economic affairs, and to find the remedies which must be applied at once. The solution of our unemployment problem still remains of paramount importance to the workers as well as all other citizens of our Nation.

Labor Should Have Voice in Shaping Government Policies

Among the manifold lessons which we learned as a result of the World War was the absolute necessity of cooperation between all groups of citizens at all times, and particularly in time of national or international crisis. Labor rose to the occasion to a man and gave wholehearted support to our Government in its hour of need. Labor's opinion was sought and our advice given serious consideration. Without labor's support which Labor gave the war could not have been brought to a successful conclusion.

We were hopeful that our proved willingness and ability to serve when needed would convince those in authority of our patriotism, loyalty and international affairs. However, when our abilities were no longer critically needed there was a marked tendency toward reactionary policies toward Labor and a decided indifference to our rights and the welfare of those we represented itself.

We know now that in order to afford a continuing protection for our rights and to make ourselves heard, wage earners must depend wholly upon their trade unions. As unions become weakened through loss of membership or division or for any other cause the protection afforded for those who would shackle the workers to make unwarranted inroads on our progress.

I am moved to bring this matter to your attention at this time because of the ominous signs of the times which present to us. The fact is that within the memory of most of us how comparatively minor clashes and eventually wars in Europe finally engulfed our Nation. We know that there is no other group in society more affected by war than Labor, for the wage earners and their dependents represent approximately 88 per cent of the population of our Nation. Labor, therefore, can justifiably claim to be considered in the formulation of international as well as national policy.

Peace In International Relations Is Demanded

Labor wants peace. We are opposed to the involvement of our Nation in European or other foreign wars. We want peace for the entire world and to that end are willing that the power and influence of our Government be extended in the promotion of peaceful solution of world problems. However, we are strongly of the opinion that the exercise of moderation, wisdom and moral pressure in the interests of world peace should be such as to prevent the inclusion of our country in any conflict which may arise between foreign nations. The influence of the American labor movement should be directed toward the realization of this goal of peace and to the pursuit of a policy of strictest neutrality toward those countries which may be engaged in war or military conflict. The voice of labor should be sounded unmistakably and our unions strengthened to give weight to our opinions.

All "Isms" That Attack America Are Opposed

One of the most important of the manifold services which the labor movement has represented in the American Federation of Labor is opposition to our Nation in our relentless fight against the forces of communism, nazism, fascism or any other "ism" which threatens the well being of our country.

The American Federation of Labor will continue to combat any attempts which may be made to establish in our midst a dictatorship as a substitute for our Democracy, no matter in what guise it may present itself.

We place freedom above and beyond every other privilege we may enjoy and we know that should it be lost, all is lost for us and for our children and for posterity. This is one of the objectives precious enough for the workers to be willing to sacrifice, even to life itself. It is the cornerstone of democracy and a priceless heritage which we have received, and which we will preserve for those who will come after us.

Electrical Workers Brotherhood Negotiates Many Fine Agreements

Contracts in Utah, California, Oregon and Texas Provide Outstanding Benefits for Hundreds of Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service

Washington, D. C.—Noteworthy benefits have been won by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as have recently been gained through agreements negotiated by the Brotherhood.

The agreement finalized with California-Oregon Power Company covering employes in Southern Oregon and Northern California, includes the 40-hour week, ship to shop time and home to home time on emergency work, time and one-half for overtime, minimum of two hours' pay on any call, protection of service to the public, limited seniority rights, complete protection for all hazards, apprentice rules, paid annual vacations, paid sick leave and other important provisions.

In Utah, all neon sign companies have signed a Brotherhood of Electrical Workers agreement stipulating the recognition of the Brotherhood, fabrication and installation of neon signs. All electrical work is to be done by members of the Utah local unions in Ogden and Salt Lake City.

The Texas agreement includes wages and working conditions for the manufacture, bunding, repairing and stamping of all electrical signs, together with the installation, alteration or dismantling of all electric and neon signs, including the wiring, assembly, service and maintenance of all such displays over the entire State on all work done by the eight companies signatory to the agreement.

In Texas the Massman Construction Company has signed an agreement with the Brotherhood exclusively on the Grand River Dam project near Fort Worth with provision for union conditions of employment, the 30 hour week and classifications for the project are stipulated as satisfactory to both the union and the company.

In Florida, the Florida Power Corporation of St. Petersburg signed an agreement with the Brotherhood covering all employes in the distribution department. The exclusive bargaining provision accorded the union by the agreement includes linemen, working foremen, groundmen, substation mechanics, truck drivers, trouble men, helpers, and all apprentices in the various classifications.

In Wisconsin, the agreement negotiated with the Wisconsin Telephone Company of Superior recognizes Local Union No. H-201 of the Electrical Workers Brotherhood as the sole collective bargaining agent for employes in the company's traffic division.

The agreement includes provisions for a union shop, stipulates paid annual vacations of one, two and three weeks and daily carfare for those living more than three miles of a mile (air-line) from their work place. The work week is 40 hours, with time fully worked out to cover characteristics of telephone work in its continuity of service. The wage rates with either with the installation, alteration or dismantling of all electric and neon signs, including the wiring, assembly, service and maintenance of all such displays over the entire State on all work done by the eight companies signatory to the agreement.

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In Texas the Massman Construction Company has signed an agreement

Toledo Organized Labor Roasts Lewis's Scheme To Raid A. F. of L. Building Trades Unions

Toledo, Ohio (AFLWNS).—Over two thousand workers from the Toledo Building Trades Council, A. F. of L. affiliate, attended a meeting in the Roi Davis Auditorium here, which was called to protest the action of John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., in announcing that his rebel organization proposes to enter the building industry and establish unions dual to the American Federation of Labor.

The meeting was called to order by William Meyers, of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, who is the president of the Toledo Building Trades Council. Seated on the platform were international officers and A. F. of L. building ganizers who came here from Washington, D. C., to speak and counsel.

The keynote of the meeting was sounded by Oliver Meyers, secretary of the Building Trades Council and business agent of the Electrical Workers Union, Local 245.

He stated that Toledo had the best building trades council in Ohio and enjoyed wages and working conditions equal to any in the country.

He pointed out that there was no room for rival unions in the building crafts in Toledo and stated most emphatically that the A. F. of L. would not be the one to go. He further said that local A. F. of L. union officials are prepared to keep every construction work in the city and send all building trades workers on the picket line if any C. I. O. building work was started. He then said any A. F. of L. building craftsman who refused to go on the picket line, would not go back to work on the job.

Liggett & Myers Urged to Decorate Their Tobacco Products With the Union Label

St. Louis, Mo. (AFLWNS).—Union tobacco workers in St. Louis have initiated a campaign to persuade the Liggett & Myers Company to adopt the union label on their products.

In the new contract recently negotiated by the St. Louis local of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America with Liggett & Myers wage increases were secured for the workers, five cents per hour for those receiving 60 cents an hour and a three cent per hour raise for those receiving from two to seven cents per hour. Maintenance men were given a flat raise of five cents an hour.

Although the products of the company already have a large among union workers, members of the St. Louis Cigar Makers Union believe the market would be greatly enlarged if the products were embellished with the union label.

In response to the request made by the union, a director of the company asked for reliable data relative to the number of union workers in various areas. With over 100,000 union members in St. Louis alone, it was certain that the union label request would receive serious consideration by the Liggett & Myers management.

Partly Unemployed Workers Are Entitled To Unemployment Compensation in Illinois

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service

Springfield, Ill.—Ralph C. Wannamaugher, manager of Illinois State Employment Service office here, declared in a statement that workers may draw unemployment compensation even if they are not totally unemployed.

Workers who are employed less than full time and earning less than 70 per cent of the ordinary weekly wage and less than $16 are entitled to compensation for partial unemployment, Mr. Wannamaugher said. This partial compensation amounts to the difference between their actual earnings, less $2, and the compensation to which they would be entitled if totally unemployed.

If a worker who usually earns $20 a week has his income reduced to $10 because of shortened hours of work, he may be able to draw as much as $6 a week compensation for partial unemployment. This would bring his total income to $16. If he became totally unemployed, he and his benefits usually would be about $14 a week.

Mr. Wannamaugher said only a comparatively small number of partially unemployed workers have applied for benefits at his office. This is undoubtedly the result of lack of information by partly unemployed workers that they are entitled to unemployment compensation.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT RULES CHANGED IN IOWA

Voluntary Job Quitters Are Subject to Disqualification For Compensation.

Des Moines, Iowa (AFLWNS).—Drastic restrictions on the rights of jobless workers to receive compensation for unemployment were enacted by the recent session of the General Assembly of Iowa in amendments made to the State unemployment compensation law.

The deep interest of Iowa workers in these amendments is evidenced by the more than $25,000 employes working for 7,000 employers covered by the law. During 1938 the unemployment compensation tax amounted to $7,800,000, in less than one year since benefits were first paid, July 26, 1938, more than $6,500,000 was disbursed to unemployed workers in Iowa industries.

One of the amendments adds new restrictions to compensation paid workers who leave their jobs voluntarily. In a statement explaining this amendment the Iowa Unemployment Compensation Commission said:

"The law prior to the enactment of Senate File 101 provided that an individual shall be disqualified for benefits for the week in which he left work voluntarily without good cause, and for not more than five weeks immediately following the week of separation.

"This meant that an individual could leave his job, immediately file a claim for benefits, then be eligible to draw benefits to which he was entitled although he had refused to continue on his regular job.

"The effect of the change this to read as follows: 'An individual shall be disqualified for benefits if he left his work voluntarily without good cause, attributable to his employer, if so found by the commission.'

"This change in the law will place in the hands of the commission the authority to determine when an individual quits without cause.

"When the provisions of Senate File 101 take effective, each commission finds an individual has quit his job without good cause, attributable to his employer, he will be denied benefits until he goes out and finds suitable employment and establishes himself as an employe and is again separated from a job through no fault of his own.

"While the wording of the new section seems harsh, it is the intention of the legislature to interpret and to administer the act fairly, as between the employer and employe in order that complete justice may be done and the spirit of the new law is fully carried out."

MARITIME COMMISSION AWARDS LONGEVITY PAY

Length-of-Service Bonuses Are Granted Seamen on Government Ships.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—Special compensation in the form of longevity pay has been awarded to by 150 officers and men on nine government-owned merchant ships, during voyages in the month of June, according to a report of the United States Maritime Commission.

The extra pay ranges at present from 5 to 6 per cent of the base pay, depending on the length of service of the government ship. More than 80 per cent of the longevity bonuses received it, and 34 per cent of the unlicensed men.

Longevity pay, designed to encourage continuous service at sea and provide greater security for maritime labor, includes all ships of the service on the same ship. The recipient than gets a bonus of 3 per cent each pay day. At the end of two years the bonus increases to 6 per cent. In the event of voluntary service, the extra pay will become 10 per cent.

Because of shortened hours, basic scale, an able seaman receives a minimum of $72.50 a month. There is a minimum compensation of $110 a month for chief mates and first assistant engineers. On the nine vessels covered by the longevity pay, fifty-eight replacements during June out of a total of 381 officers and men.

WPA FEDERAL THEATRE ENDED; 2,000 FIRED

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The WPA Federal Theatre, after an existence of more than five years, as a means of providing relief employment, stage hands and other stage workers, ended its activities a few weeks ago with the dismissal of the last 800 supervisory workers and an announcement that the project has been officially liquidated. WPA officials declare that approximately 2,000 workers will continue on the payroll through September, but they will then be dismissed and there will be no need and will not be expected to report for work.

The liquidation of the WPA Federal Theatre was decreed by the Work Relief Appropriation Act of 1939, enacted by Congress. The Federal Theatre was started in 1934 as a $25,000 project in New York City under the old Civil Works Administration program to give relief employment under the WPA. In twenty States government officials are closing the theatre, laying off workers and moving furniture to warehouses.

A.F.L. SHEEP SHEARERS JOIN BUTCHER WORKMEN

Butte, Montana (AFLWNS).—The second quadrennial convention of the Sheep Shearers Union of North America, A. F. of L. affiliate, in session here, voted to become a department of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, also an A. F. of L. affiliate.

A. E. Evans, president of the union, was in charge of the convention sessions. Among the speakers was President Patrick E. Gorman of the Butcher Workmen.

The convention removed lamb and mutton from the unfair list. It also called off a 35-month-old strike relative to labeling sacks of clipped wool.

A.F. L. Has Gained Over 1½ Million New Members in Three Years, Morrison Says

(Continued from Page 1)

fered with the autonomy of the International Typographical Union. In fact, as I recollect it, for many years, there was no matter that came before the Executive Council of the convention affecting the International Typographical Union that was not decided in favor of the International Typographical Union.

Assessment Was Ordered by A. F. of L. Convention

Now, I want to say a word in regard to a question that has caused considerable feeling throughout the labor movement, and that is the assessment of one cent per month per member.

The claim is made that the assessment was illegally levied and should not be paid. The International Typographical Union took that position by referendum vote. They supported that position.

I want to say that the American Federation of Labor enacted the assessment at Denver, Colorado. That convention, with nearly five hundred delegates seated, passed it unanimously. The next year, at Houston, the assessment of one cent per month per member was again adopted unanimously, without a dissenting vote.

I. T. U. Urged to Pay Assessment

I want to direct your attention to the fact that the question of what number of members, representing nearly one hundred national and international unions, taken unanimous action, it looks as if it is what the labor movement, as represented in the Federation, wants. It is true that it was published in the Typographical Journal of February, 1936, that an attorney and another man that was called in by him said that it was illegal. I might say that I asked three attorneys for an opinion and all three agreed that the assessments were legally enacted.

But I am not stressing that. I am stressing the fact that a vote of more of nearly five hundred delegates voted for the assessment and then reaffirmed unanimously, showing that that was what they wanted. And, what is more, of the 105 national and international unions affiliated with the Federation, 103 are paying that assessment when without protest, and the only organization that has entered a protest in regard to paying it is the International Typographical Union.

It is true that the Ladies' Garment Workers have withdrawn. They withdrew because they became a member of the C. I. O. and they were suspended for that reason.

I want to say that in talking to the delegates and members of unions that I have had the pleasure of shaking hands and greeting them, what I am going to say comes out of the depths of my heart in the hope that the delegates in this convention may take action that will enable the International Typographical Union to continue its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

It seems a sad day to me when we fail in the hour of need—the first time in meeting any assessment that has been levied by the American Federation of Labor. It is true that we had not for many years put on any assessments, but it seems to me that if this assessment had been paid it would have avoided a great deal of the bitterness and discontent. I urge upon you to use your best endeavors to bring about the return of the unions to create good will and to bring about the unity that we feel has been lost through a union which has an 83-year record.

A. F. of L. Executive Council's Action

At the last meeting of the Executive Council, which adjourned on Saturday, or, really, Friday night, a resolution was adopted in connection with the International Typographical Union, authorizing me to take this opportunity to read it. A copy of it is in the hands of Secretary-Treasurer Randolph. It says:

"August 18, 1939.

"The Executive Council decided that in the event the International Typographical Union at its coming convention, or by its executive board failing to make provision for the payment of the assessment, that the Secretary-Treasurer be directed to secure their next per capita tax check, and if any check is received in the meantime this action be held until the final action of their convention is known on this question."

I have no comment to make upon that decision other than the fact that under the Constitution of the A. F. of L., the I. T. U. was liable to suspension three months after they failed to pay the assessment.

C. I. O. Is Scheduled for Early Graveyard

Now, my friends, just a word or two on the C. I. O.

I just want to call your attention to the fact that industrial organization is not a new thought. It is an old idea.

The Knights of Labor was organized, secretly at first and then openly, and they put everybody into the Knights of Labor, the master workmen, and they found that that did not work. They had about five hundred thousand members, and then they set out after the printers and the cigar makers and other trade unions, to force them in, but the trade union movement upset the idea and that organization ceased to exist, and it is today only a memory.

Following that came the Eugene V. Debs organization. We wasn't satisfied with the Railroad Brotherhoods and we thought that we could be put into one organization and they would be more successful. A strike occurred, with considerable trouble. Eugene V. Debs served pretty nearly three years, and that organization of his disappeared; it is just a memory, and the four Brotherhoods are carrying on business in the same way as they did when he attempted to organize them.

Following that came an organization in the middle west that they called the Western Federation of Labor. Later they changed its name to the American Labor Union. Eugene W. Dabs said, "In fact, where hundreds of thousands of workers are ready to march under the banner of international socialism." That organization went out of existence and it is a memory.

Then came the I. W. W., a militant organization that used sabotage. It split into two factions. Then one faction split again, and they had about seventeen factions. I don't hear any more of the I. W. W. It has passed into memory.

Following that was the "One Big Union," which held sway for ten or twelve years in the west, and that has passed out of existence.

Now we have the C. I. O. I don't very often make prophecies, but it is organized for the same reason—the idea of forming unions in mass-production industries instead of the various crafts and callings. That is what it is trying to do.

But in this matter came up first—and I will refer you to the last three conventions that I addressed. When I gave prepared addresses and you can read them—they said they had nothing to say except accepting the report of workers in favor of organization by industries.

They have a perfect right to agitate and urge that that course be pursued. But as soon as they were invited at Atlantic City, they commenced to take other unions. It is true that the resolution that was offered by them in accordance with the certificates of affiliation, gave assistance to the opposition of the action of the C. I. O. in endeavoring to take members already organized and putting them into their organization.

They said that they wanted to organize the unorganized workers, which was their privilege, and we did not care about that, but we did oppose their taking members that had already been organized.

So I say now, in my opinion, without any feeling other than regret that the condition exists, that in a few years the C. I. O. will be a memory, lying side by side with the other efforts that were made to organize by industries.

Elgin Judge Bans Right To Picket

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

It was recognized that trade unions have the right to use picketing as a method to inform the public that a concern refuses to recognize unions and deal with them in determining wages, hours and work conditions.

But this fact evidently has no impression upon Judge Charles D. Hagy of the Elgin City Court, Elgin, Illinois, when anti-union employers insist that a judicial edict shall be issued to deprive union members of their picketing rights.

This was revealed in the drastic injunction Judge Page issued recently prohibiting further picketing of Colwell's Luncheonette in Elgin by the Bartenders and Culinary Workers Local Union No. 1003, which has protected the establishment for twelve weeks.

The injunction order, which named the union, its officials and all its members, included the following provisions prohibiting further picketing:

(a) Picketing or maintaining any pickets or picket at or near the place of business of the said Robert H. Colwell known as No. 166 East Chicago Street, Elgin, Illinois, or along routes used by persons coming to and from the same.

(b) From patrolling or congregating in front of said Robert H. Colwell's place of business in vehicle or on foot in furtherance of such picketing;

(c) From assaulting, menacing, intimidating, threatening or harassing, by act or attitude, any person who may be going to and from said Robert H. Colwell's place of business;

(d) From exhibiting or displaying any sign or placard in front of or in the vicinity of said Robert H. Colwell's place of business, or otherwise characterizing plaintiffs, or any one of them as unfair to organized labor, or by any other means designated to induce or influence persons not to deal with the said Robert H. Colwell;

(e) From injuring or attempting to injure the property of the said Robert H. Colwell;

(f) From advising, encouraging or assisting in any of the things hereby forbidden.

MOLDERS IN CLEVELAND STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

Cleveland, Ohio (AFLWNS).—Two hundred members of Molders Local No. 27 of the International Molders Union of North America, A. F. of L. affiliate, struck against the Federated Manufacturing Company here following the company's refusal to restore to the pocket lines set up by the Lumber Workers Union. The teamsters were unexpectedly out of employment for the duration of the strike, which lasted six weeks.

The Teamsters Union, chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, A. F. of L. affiliate, was not on strike, but its members voluntarily declined to go through the picket lines set up by the Lumber Workers Union. The teamsters were consequently out of employment for the duration of the strike, which lasted six weeks.

HOUSTON JUDGE REEUSES TO ENJOIN BEER DRIVERS

Court Order Prohibiting Picketing Was Sought by Company Union.

Houston, Texas (AFLWNS).—The application of the Hires Bottling Company for an injunction to restrain picketing of the company's plant by Beer and Soft Drink Drivers Local No. 976 was refused by District Judge Allan Hannay.

The suit for temporary injunction was filed in the name of employes of the company and L. J. Stringer, said to be president of the Houston branch of the so-called American Federation of Independent Labor Unions (company union).

The injunction plea was based on the contention that a bona fide labor dispute does not exist and that the Hires Bottling Company, that no workers are on strike, that the union has already recognized the independent union, and that picketing by Local Union No. 976 is hurting the firm's business by about 50 per cent.

The union brought out in defense testimony, however, evidence to show that the dispute was bona fide. Testimony was given to show that the in the last few months at least seven workers were discharged by the company for union activity.

Following Judge Hannay's ruling, Business Agent O. R. Denman of the Beer and Soft Drink Drivers Union said picketing would continue indefinitely. He expressed hope, however, that a settlement of the dispute can be made in a short time.

DES MOINES JUDGE HITS UNION WITH INJUNCTION

Des Moines, Iowa (AFLWNS).—The alleged use of coercive methods by Truck Drivers Local No. 90 against employes, officers and patrons of the Coryell Transfer Co. in Des Moines by L. L. Coryell & Son, Inc., was cited by District Judge John J. Halloran as the basis reason for granting an injunction prohibiting "illegal" picketing of the firm's station by the union.

For the operation of legal picketing Judge Halloran permitted the union to maintain four pickets at one of the Coryell stations and two pickets at a second station during the continuance of the strike. He also permitted the pickets to carry signs stating that the station is "unfair" to organized labor, but stipulated that the pickets must not interfere with either patrons or employes "either by word of mouth or physical manifestation."

In connection with issuing the injunction order Judge Halloran criticized the low wages and shortages imposed by the Coryell Co. upon its employes. He said they were "cruel as to invite trouble." As illustrations of this he pointed out that the operator of one of the Coryell stations worked 102 hours a week for $75 a month and must pay the company $10 a month out of his salary for hiring expenses in the station. In addition, amounts for shortages or "shrinkage" in the gasoline handled were deducted from his pay.

At another of the Coryell stations, Judge Halloran said the operator is paid only $79 a month for working 65 hours a week—10 hours a day for six days and five hours for one day.

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Ilerr Squelches Report That He Is Candidate For President of Gov't Employes Union

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—H. C. Ilerr, American Federation of Government Employes official, issued the following statement relative to reports that he make to be elected president of the A. F. G. E.:

"I am not a candidate for the office of president of the American Federation of Government Employes. I never authorized anyone to announce that I was a candidate. The statements appearing in the press were unauthorized by me and were printed without my knowledge or approval.

"I am serving as chief of the organization department of the American Federation of Government Employes and am happy that I am privileged to render service in this highly important field. It is my purpose and intention to continue my organization work where I am in the American Federation of Government Employes."

Indiana Glove Firm Signs Union Label Contract

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLWNS).—A union label agreement with the Wilson Glove Company, of Upland, Indiana, has been negotiated by the International Glove Workers Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to an announcement by President Durian of the Glove Workers Union.

The Wilson Glove Company manufactures a complete line of canton flannel union-labeled work gloves, and specializes in Hot Mill Gloves.

All union members and their friends are urged to ask for the Glove Workers union label when purchasing work or dress gloves and mittens, and may support that members of the American Federation of Labor can give the Wilson Glove Company will be appreciated, President Durian further announced.

EL PASO TRUCK DRIVERS GAIN INCREASED WAGES

El Paso, Texas (AFLWNS).—Truck Drivers Local No. 541, A. F. of L. affiliate, announced that a new union agreement with all union trucking companies in El Paso had been signed.

A substantial wage increase and a decrease in hours was secured for city dock and pick-up men. A higher wage rate was also obtained for line-drivers. The union has agreements with seven large motor freight and express lines.

TEAMSTERS SIGN UP MODESTO MILK PLANTS

Modesto, Calif. (AFLWNS).—Teamsters Local No. 386 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Helpers and Stablemen of America, A. F. of L. affiliate, hit the bull's eye with the announcement that all milk plants but one in the Modesto district had signed the union agreement, which covers all men connected with plant operation, inside and outside. All men hired during the life of the agreement must be union members.